

A. R. Henderson

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1820.

No. 12.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON, having purchased that well-known staid in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Braine of Pittsburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson. They inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale, on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimere, bed, dupe and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plams, flannels and basins, cassimere and Canton crapes, shawls, colicos, bombazetes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, slugs and hand hammers, bellows pipes and bands, crowbar and blistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported wagon boxes, patent cutting knives and scybe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and soal leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23. 3-3w

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a free mulatto girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of Lydia Moore, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has forged a bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey Moore has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high, has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catherine Price.

Swift Creek, Craven County, N. C.

February 25, 1820. 3-3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to John Rasberry a Note for the sum of four hundred dollars, on which there is a credit of fifty dollars; and as this note was given for a certain negro man Frank, who was the property of Polly Herrin, and was sold by the said Rasberry, as her guardian. Now be it known, that I hereby forward any person from trading for the said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until it shall sufficiently appear that the said Rasberry had a legal right to sell the said negro.

George Allen, (of John.)

Hawfields, April 6, 1820. 3-10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board commissioners.

Joseph A. Woods,

April 11, 1820. Clerk.

HOUSES and Lots in Hillsborough for sale, adjoining the widow Childs, and others. I will give a great bargain of them, as I have no use for them. The situation is elegant, and would answer well for a tavern. They are twelve-acre lots. Also a strong young Negro fellow, a good farmer, and can work at the carpenter's business. Also a new waggon and geers, never used. To prevent trouble, the house where I live will not be sold.

Barnabas O'Farril.

9-3w

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

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Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I AM about to address you on a subject which I deem all important to you as citizens of this commonwealth; it is one which mainly involves in its discussion the existence of your civil liberties, and the preservation of your fortunes: in a word it is the banking operations of your state.

I apprehend that by the mismanagement of these institutions, a source of greater calamity has sprung than ever occurred to mark any former period of our history; and it is, I beg leave to observe beforehand, distinctly and avowedly the purpose of this address, to inquire into the causes of the present and unexampled distress, pervading all parts of our state, and running down through every grade of society. The commercial embarrassments which, proceeding in a great measure from a spirit of overtrading and speculation, have by the natural ties and bonds existing in society, extended themselves to the great mass of the population in this country. The facilities with which we could all handle bank paper, seems naturally to have engendered this spirit of speculation.

For the last thirty years, a theatre for commercial operations in consequence of the naval supremacy of England has opened on the civilized world, which could not fail to stimulate the industry and arouse the enterprise of all nations; during this period Great Britain and America became the two most commercial nations, and found employment for the capital and industry of the others. This monopoly of trade and commerce enjoyed by America to an equal extent with Great Britain, before our carrying trade was put and end to by Orders in Council, Berlin and Milan decrees, &c. was the cause, and the chief cause of our extraordinary prosperity during that period. The restrictive system for a while put a stop to this tide of commercial prosperity, which was rolling our country on to greatness and wealth;—temporary suspension of business followed these impolitic measures, and much capital was thrown out of active employment;—some commercial embarrassments were then felt; but such as experience has taught us was only a foretaste of the times that were to follow.

The exclusive advantages which we enjoyed by the carrying trade had a wonderful effect towards developing the powers and resources of our own country.

But not contented with that natural stimulus which such a favorable combination of causes would have applied to the industry of the country, we would contribute an artificial excitement by the creation of country banks, under an idea of affording to enterprise and exertion the necessary facilities to success.

Then commenced through the whole interior of the United States, that scene of overtrading and speculation, to which I before alluded—thousands were

tempted to forego the slow, yet regular profits of their employments, for the more dazzling, yet precarious boon of speculation; and the “shape and body” of the times soon acquired a new form and complexion. Desertions were made from every station and grade in society

—a class of adventurers sprung up who sought to make fortunes, either by a cunning stroke or a bold dash of speculation.

During the prevalence of this mania for trading, agriculture lost in fact that primary respect, which was before entertained for it, in the very interior of our country:—coincident with this state of things was the war with G. Britain.—After its termination, and in proportion to accommodations at the bank, the fever raged with increased violence.—About the first of the year 1818, affairs had reached a climax. The vicissitudes which have been brought about from that time, to the present, are appalling even to the imagination, but the consciousness of their reality harrows up the sensibilities of the human heart, to a pitch, little short of phrenzy.

In the year 1815, after the general pacification in Europe, and the consequent employment of disbanded soldiery in the manufacturing establishments, or in agricultural pursuits, a general revulsion of trade, both in England and the United States. The attention of the continental sovereigns, as well as that of their subjects, was drawn from war to the arts of peace.

Agricultural and commercial industry emancipated from feudal servitudes and restrictions, resumed more than their former activity, and afforded the means of acquiring a comfortable subsistence, not only to that portion of the population which had been taken off by the army, but also to the disbanded soldiery.

Every species of business on the continent of Europe fell into that channel, marked out for it by the laws of nature, while the capital of those countries quickly acquired that aim and direction by which it could be turned to

the most productive account. Competition poured into the markets from all quarters of the world, and English and American monopoly was at once destroyed for that surplus produce, to the growth of which such a factitious stimulus had been applied, no market could be found.

The sudden cessation of the demand for English commodities in the continental markets, produced great distress and difficulties, and was the cause of those riots and commotions which occurred during the latter part of the year 1816.

As for us Americans we contrived to get clear of our surplus produce, by overloading our importing houses with British manufactures; since when, the demands for the staples of American produce in Europe has diminished, at least one half; the consequence of all this has been, that a paralysis in this country, with some slight variations, has been felt in every branch of agricultural and commercial industry.

The cessation of the continental demand for English commodities, was attended with this circumstance in relation to us, that they were thrown upon the hands of the American importer, at a price which did not do much more than clear the costs of fabrication; and although our surplus produce went in part payment of the enormous debts contracted for these manufactures, the balance remaining unpaid was immense.

When these debts became due, for pay day, as modern experience testifies, will come, the importers bore down on the wholesale merchant; the wholesale on the retail, and the latter again on their customers; thus the burthen went shifting from one shoulder to another, until the poor consumer was made to groan under the weight.

By this intermediate process of mercantile business, sales to an immense amount were effected, and the community was literally inundated with British goods; and to raise the sums necessary to meet the engagements of this chain of merchants, the poor consumer, in millions of cases, has been ruined.

In the history too of mercantile experience, as it respected the length of credit extended to purchasers, there was no calculating against an event of this kind.

Formerly the merchants could indulge their debtors for years, but the revolution in the commercial world, of which I speak, broke in upon this established system of credit, and completely altered those relations hitherto existing between creditor and debtor; the debtor therefore was taken by surprise, in a sort of false security, against which no care or foresight could have provided.

For the purpose of conducting this discussion with fairness and impartiality, I have made these previous remarks in order to show what political influences may have contributed to the present state of things, and what agency other causes may have had in bringing the country from a condition of artificial excitement, to one of comparative exhaustion and oppression.

In consequence of the great multiplication of banks, during the speculative fever, each sought to put forth its paper; this overtrading enabled them to declare sweeping dividends, and now and then a bonus.—Bank stock became

the most productive property in the world, and bank stockholders became the most fortunate of men;—the times indeed have since proved it, for liberal dealing has degenerated into sheer stock-jobbing with the greater number of those to whom stock-holding interest gives power.

It certainly was not in the power of the people to have traded and speculated to the extent to which they did, had not the banks in a too lavish way furnished the means and nourished the spirit; they were the cause, therefore, of creating thousand of fictitious capital throughout the state, which sought employment under every shape and form; it was the temptation and enticement, and the illusory hold forth by the banks to the people generally, to trade with them, therefore, which have so heavily involved them in debt.—The posture of things in society acquired those relations which bound the community to the banks, either immediately or remotely;—if a man did not trade with them, through the medium of discounts, he dealt probably in some one of the thousand stores that were bottomed on fictitious capital; and the wasp which stung the poor merchant, drove him headlong and furious on his customers:—after this manner was the political sympathy formed;—when, therefore, the banks in a spirit of bad faith and ingratitude, adopted a rigid rule for collection, some ideas may be formed both of the amount and extent of human suffering, which such a step was like to produce;—and yet the tribulation and misery thus produced was not so much the error of the people as the fault of the banks; for as banks were charted and instituted for purposes of public utility, as well as for their own corporate interest, it was the duty of their directors, holding the responsible stations which they filled, so to have managed their operations as never to have made them instrumental in working oppres-

charters, that they were forging chains for the liberties of our country.

The time has not to arrive when such anticipations are to be realized:—Who I pray among us, at this hour, is the free and independent man; assuredly with few exceptions, he is none other, but, either a bank director or a bank stockholder;—these, and these only, share the loaves and fishes of the land.—This however, is assertion, but this assertion, botomed too surely on facts, which we will endeavor to maintain by proofs.

The banks in our state, during the mania for speculation, to which I have before adverted, as having infected all classes of the community, made indiscriminate discounts, on all paper properly secured:—The country in a short time was flooded with paper, and for the execution of any plan, or scheme, or project, which the most speculative fancy could devise, funds were easily accessible: the quantity in circulation added to the ease, by which all classes could command it, alarmed the more wary and cautious part of the community, as to the solvency of the banks and the appreciation of their paper.—The apprehensions on this head were so great that the federal government refused to take the notes of many banks of the Union in collection of the revenue.

The difficulties that were found in the collection of the revenue, by the government, from the cause mentioned, formed the main reason, and principal inducement to the grant of the charter for the United States bank:—When this bank went into operation, as sudden a shock was felt in the pecuniary transactions of the local banks of this country, as that experienced in the commercial world, by the general pacification in Europe.—This institution soon disclosed how brittle and insecure was the nature of that foundation, on which the “imposing fabric of our prosperity” had been built;—and from this epoch are we to date the positive pressure of the times; a scuffle immediately commenced between the different banks for the accumulation of specie—for the watchword of the United States bank was, the resumption of specie payment: a system of retrenchment in bank operations was simultaneously adopted throughout the union; runs were made on one bank on another, and such a derangement in the monied transactions of this country ensued, as never before occurred in any age of nation. Those banks against whom the rate of exchange happened to be produced by an unfavorable balance of trade fell *fugit et calcibus* upon their customers; turned a deaf ear to the distresses of the people and rigidly enforced payment of their debts. It is unnecessary I presume to inform my readers that the banks of North Carolina adopted this system:—What does woe! experience testify or sad reality announce.

In consequence of the great multiplication of banks, during the speculative fever, each sought to put forth its paper; this overtrading enabled them to declare sweeping dividends, and now and then a bonus.—Bank stock became

the most productive property in the world, and bank stockholders became the most fortunate of men;—the times indeed have since proved it, for liberal dealing has degenerated into sheer stock-jobbing with the greater number of those to whom stock-holding interest gives power.

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it was the temptation and enticement, and the illusory hold forth by the banks to the people generally, to trade with them, therefore, which have so heavily involved them in debt.—The posture of things in society acquired those relations which bound the community to the banks, either immediately or remotely;—if a man did not trade with them, through the medium of discounts, he dealt probably in some one of the thousand stores that were bottomed on fictitious capital; and the wasp which stung the poor merchant, drove him headlong and furious on his customers:

—after this manner was the political sympathy formed;—when, therefore, the banks in a spirit of bad faith and ingratitude, adopted a rigid rule for collection, some ideas may be formed both of the amount and extent of human suffering, which such a step was like to produce;—and yet the tribulation and misery thus produced was not so much the error of the people as the fault of the banks; for as banks were charted and instituted for purposes of public utility, as well as for their own corporate interest, it was the duty of their directors, holding the responsible stations which they filled, so to have managed their operations as never to have made them instrumental in working oppres-

9-3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 8.

On motion of Mr. Linn, it was
Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a more effectual remedy to prevent duelling in the arm of the United States, and in the District of Columbia.

The following bills were received from the senate, viz: a bill "providing for the better organization of the treasury department;" a bill "further to amend the judicial system of the United States;" a bill "for the relief of the legal representatives of Tench Francis, deceased." These bills were severally twice read, and referred to committees.

The house took up the message of the senate asking a conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the second amendment proposed by the senate to the military appropriation bill for the year 1820; and the house determined to insist on its disagreement to the said amendment, and also agreed to appoint a committee of conference thereon.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a report in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 30th ult. requiring information as to any presents, &c. which may have been received by captain Biddle, from Spanish officers in the Pacific, while commanding the Ontario in that sea, &c. which documents were ordered to be printed; and the house adjourned.

Monday, April 10.

The speaker laid before the house certain documents relating to the cruise of the sloop of war Ontario; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smyth, from the committee on military affairs, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the allowance of bounty land to soldiers who enlisted in the late war, and who procured substitutes, made a report that it is not expedient to provide for the allowance of the said bounty; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Warfield it was
Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of any balance due by the government to collectors of the internal revenue.

On motion of Mr. Case it was
Resolved, That the committee on public buildings are directed to inquire into the practicability of rendering the House of Representatives convenient for the transaction of public business.

The House then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Storrs in the chair, on the bill concerning the District banks.

After some discussion, on this bill which provides that the charters of all the incorporated Bank that now pay specie on demand, be extended until the 16th June, 1823; and agreeing to following amendment, viz: "That nothing herein contained shall prevent, or be construed to prevent congress from repealing or modifying the whole or any part of this act, whenever they shall think proper," the bill was gone through and ordered for a third reading.

Tuesday, April 11.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to annex certain lands to the District of Detroit; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Smyth from the military committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing a more effectual remedy against duelling in the army and navy and in the District of Columbia, made a report, in which they state, "that they consider the existing law as amply sufficient, if executed, to repress duelling in the army," and they therefore asked leave to be discharged from further enquiry on the subject. The report was adopted by the house.

The house took up the bill from the Senate to continue in force the act of the 20th April, 1818, supplementary to an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second of March, 1799, amended it by adding a section, extending the time for completing the entries, and for taking the oath required in cases of exportation for the benefit of drawback, to 20 days from the date of the clearance of the vessel; provided that all other regulations and formalities heretofore established shall be complied with. This amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time to-morrow.

ARCH. HARALSON.

N. B. I hereby constitute and appoint W. P. and W. B. of R. North Carolina, executors to my last will and testament, for purposes herein contained; and should they renounce the right of qualification, it is my request, that J. S. of N. and T. R. of H. apply for letters of administration, with the will annexed, to the State Bank of North Carolina.

A. H.

The rest of the day was occupied in committees of the whole, on a number of private bills.

Wednesday, April 12.

By Mr. Sergeant, a petition of the printers and booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, praying that additional duties may be imposed on paper imported into the United States.

By Mr. Baldwin, a petition from sundry iron founders and manufacturers of

sion. If a transaction of this nature had happened among individuals, mankind by common consent, would not dignify it by a better epithet than swindling.

In justification of this right measure of collection, the banks plead that a resumption of specie payments coerced them to it—that they find the rate of exchange is against the state, and that their paper has a natural tendency in a northern direction—that large runs are frequently made on the banks for specie, which under those circumstances necessarily forces them to contract their business.

Unfortunately, however, for the advocates of this doctrine, I have to observe that the objectionable force of the reasons on which it is founded, applied as cogently at the time of the institution of the banks as at this day. The balance of trade was then against us, and is likely for a time to remain so. But why, I say, under the pretext of resuming specie payments, resort to a reason for justification, which applied with as much force on the day of the grant of their charters as at this hour? And yet with such a flimsy pretext, for reason, you find men honored with seats at the board of directors, who appear to be totally insensible to the distresses and sufferings of the people;—and who seem to turn away, as if they were deaf from those complaints which are echoed from every part of the state, and who seem to despise the very evidence of that misery, which is uttered in strains of pity, and in tones of pathos, that one would think should move a whelping lioness. I know not what such conduct on the part of our bank directors may evidence to others, but with me it is satisfactory and convincing proof of a deep rooted conspiracy, under the firm of Bank Directors & Co. aimed against the free agency and independence of our citizens, or of a most wicked, wilful and deliberate intent to oppress them, or perhaps both.

If the rate of exchange is so decidedly against our banks, as to render this coercive system necessary, the business that can be done under such circumstances must be on so narrow a scale as no longer to render their operations profitable; the bank directors, therefore, would consult their characters, as men possessed of the common charities of life, and as men imbued with the common feelings of human nature to advise the stock-holders to surrender their charters, and not consent to be instrumental in working such misery and suffering, as their acts every day tend to produce.—It is no argument for the banks to say that the institution is a mercenary one—under the supposition of the fact just stated there is nothing mercenary to take care of except the specie and paper in the banking house; I then conclude, therefore, that North Carolina presents the moral phenomenon of a body of men, possessing adequate powers of relief, yet, looking on with perfect indifference at the ruins and wrecks of their fellow creatures' fortunes—recent experience has fully impressed on my mind, the absolute necessity, in a moral point of view, of a fugitive state of rewards and punishments.

If the operations of the bank had been confined as they ought to have been, to the commercial class of our citizens, this means of ruin, of distress, and of misery, which now meets our eyes, would not have been disclosed.—It was perverting the legitimate purposes of banks to extend their operations to the surging class of the community: it was drawing within their vortex, a class of men, whose means of procuring funds were both distant and uncertain; but, then, had one admirable effect in the eyes of the stockholders and directors, that of extending bank influence.—Yet it answered the contemplated object: and we, who style ourselves the free and republican citizens of North Carolina, have no other benefit derivable from banks, at this moment, but the blessed influence and agency which they exert on the whole mass of our population, to the extinction of every manly and independent feeling;—this, to be sure, is a consoling idea to a freeman. Although this agency is invisible and impalpable, it yet possesses the Divine attribute of Ubiquity—frisks and sports in a grog-shop, and sits as an incubus on the wisdom & independence of our legislature.

But where is the specie, at the sight of which the eyes of some once gleamed with such exquisite delight, and the possession of which assured us of such a healthy state of things? There is hardly a relict of its former existence to be met with—it is deemed too precious even for the cheering effulgence of the sun of day, and is consigned to the privacy and silence and darkness of a bank vault. We are robbed not only of the specie, but its representative, bank paper, has nearly disappeared: This has either taken the route of the specie, or is on a visit to the north; at any rate, we are left with a quantity of circulating medium, just about one fourth enough to cover the exigencies of business; and as we are, the people of North Carolina, involved in debt to a greater amount than we could pay, perhaps, were times prosperous; yet, with the loss of safety at hand, pretty much in the predicament of the tormented spirit in hell, when he was supplicating Abraham.

If the rate of exchange has been the

reason why the banks will not discount paper, wherefore did a representative from each of the three banks in our state meet in Fayetteville, a few months past, and resolve not to pay specie to the brokers, who made such frequent and continued runs on the banks? The directors were all willing enough to act on this suggestion and recommendation of their representatives, but yet persisted in the refusal of alleviating the necessities of the people. When expediency authorises with them a relaxation of a rule which they have adopted for their own government, they are found to be made of very pliable materials. The object was to keep the specie, but by adhering to the rule of specie payments, it had a natural proneness and disposition to travel north. Well then, say the representatives, the rule and rate of exchange may go to the devil! We will keep the specie. Is this an evidence of any thing else than a disposition to mock at the misery of their fellow men. (1.)

If these banks had resolved upon any other than a most nefarious and villainous stock-jobbing system, they would have made reports at different times of the situation of the banks; of the notes in circulation and of the specie on hand, and firmly and independently refused specie payments, at all hazards. By such conduct the people would have had confidence in the solvency of the banks, and they would have been endeared to them by acts of accommodation.

The report of the stockholders of the State Bank, which I take on myself to say is not correct, having had it from one of the directors, represents that institution in the most flourishing condition. Incorrect as it was, however, the quantity of specie on hand excited wonder and astonishment in other states. What then if the bank had, after the publication of that report, resolved on the suspension of specie payments? Think you, my friends, that the circumstance would have produced a suspicion of credit of its notes? No such thing—all the banks in the state could have acted in like manner, except the United States branch bank, which our Legislature could have treated a la mode de Ohio or Kentucky.

The doctrine of specie payments at this era, I consider perfectly visionary. The Bank of England may resume specie payments; but it will not continue to pay five years—for without pretending to a prophetic spirit, I assert that if the drain of the precious metals to India, for the next ten years, continues to be as great as it has been for the last forty, the undertaking will be found to be entirely impracticable. This is an opinion of my own, formed after some reading and some reflection on the subject. I would not ram it down the throats of my readers as orthodox; but yet it is my opinion; and entertaining this opinion therefore, I could wish to see these payments suspended, when the fortunes of our fellow citizens may yet be rescued from the eager grasp of unrelenting creditors. Why should the directors and the stockholders of the banks of N. Carolina care if their notes did not circulate at par in other states, provided they were taken and received within the limits of our own, and circulated to an extent sufficient to render the institution practicable. I apprehend that it is immaterial or ought to be so, to directors or stockholders, where their notes circulate, provided they do circulate. For my part I should consider it so much the better if they were under par with the notes of other states; for then I should believe that the circulating medium of the country would be subject to little fluctuation, and likely to preserve an uniform value. In this idea I know I am correct, for it is no supposition, it is what was actually exemplified by our old state currency. (2.)

(1.) It is generally believed that this committee which assembled in Fayetteville, was got up at the time for the purpose of assaying the fervor of popular indignation, excited by the conduct of bank directors. It seems that they did recommend to the directors of the different banks, the propriety of exacting the interest only on notes of accommodation, (with what sincerity I know not) certain it is, that these representatives took care to couple with that recommendation the propriety of refusing to pay specie to the brokers. The specie to brokers has, in pursuance of this recommendation to the directors, been refused; but the exacting of the tenth on all accommodation paper, together with the interest, has been rigidly enforced.

(2.) To illustrate this position, I beg leave to remark, that during the existence of the old paper currency, and before the grant of charters for banks, this currency was to be found at all places of deposit for North Carolina produce in other states. A farmer of North Carolina, at that day, carried his produce to Petersburg, sold it to the merchant, from whom he was ready and willing to receive money that was current in his own state. This course of trade, however, gave such importance and value to North Carolina's currency as to bring it in quest among the merchants of those towns where North Carolina's produce was purchased up. The merchant only wants that kind of money which will answer commercial purposes. Under those relations formerly existing between this state and Virginia, he would be dependent, therefore, in a great measure, for supplies of money from the former. One of the conditions of the grant of the charter of the State Bank, was the redemption of the old state currency—this condition has been complied with on the part of the bank. This currency, however, was a tender in payments, the bank paper, which if we had it to pay debts, is not—the specie is in the vaults. In what country am I, said Don Quixote after his severe flogging by the mule drivers. No state currency, no bank paper, no specie.

The propriety of following this course could not have been overlooked by the directors and stockholders of our banks, if they had been friendly to the people; but the object was to ruin bank debtors, and as the adoption of this course would have saved them, it did not meet their approbation. Among other reflections which the subject naturally excites, is that of the disposition of man to abuse power as soon as he is possessed of it, and finds himself in a condition to act with impunity. The directors of our banks consider themselves as beyond the reach of legal penalties and pains, and rather protected than otherwise in the system which they have pursued. Men under such circumstances, as the experience of all ages indicates, have a natural propensity to loose sight of public virtue and private feeling—I had almost added of common honesty. These attributes are found no longer necessary either to ensure the respect or attract the admiration of the world. The glare of wealth and the magic of power, answer well in the stead of these god-like appendages.

And there is something too so seductive in the charms of power, that once possessed, the taste for its enjoyment forever remains. Wealth of itself is power, and what man in the world, employed in its accumulation, prescribes a boundary or limit to his desires? Who says, thus much will I accumulate and no more? The man is not to be found who acts upon such a philosophical modicum; it is human nature to have the appetite for the acquisition of wealth whetted, in proportion to the increase possessed. It is, my fellow citizens, circumstance which makes the mortal man, and the insatiate thirst for power, and the inordinate ambition of Napoleon, are found in the humble tenant of the cot; crouched and dormant, it may be, like the British lion, but with all the vigor and pulse and blood of animated existence, ready to spring into active being, whenever opportunities may occur or occasions present themselves. No sooner, therefore, does man find himself in a condition to sport with the fortunes and liberties of his fellow men, than he begins to indulge this spontaneous bent of his nature. If he should take it into his head that an aristocracy were preferable to a republic, he would forthwith begin to devise ways and means to throw the wealth of the community into the hands of a few; and in order to effect this first step of the process, he would avail himself of the power and protection of the laws, aided and seconded by the intrigues of his own unchastened ambition; in the collection of debts he would be rigid and rigorous, and to the appeals of humanity deaf and insensible. In a time of general pressure, as at present, having a bank or banks under his control, he would contrive that none but stockholders should procure discounts—the sacrifice of property would be immense; the people would be ruined and enslaved, and stockholders rise to the rank of nobility. The picture is but half sketched, and the veil but half drawn. Look forward and behold the genius of your country weeping over the fallen fortunes of her people, and the tattered charter of her liberties—but the talisman has lost its spell and the emblem its similitude.

The spirit of independence in every free country, is subdued and stifled by first aiming the blow at the fortunes of the people. When these are wrecked a chain of dependence on the will and caprice of a superior is immediately formed; and when this dependence is properly established, the man is already a slave—he has parted with his birth-right, and delivered it over to the custody of his lord. Has not this attempt been made, and is it not still making, against the fortunes of the people—is not this chain of dependence already formed through every class of society? What stifles the cries of justice and of indignant feeling at the conduct of bank directors? Why, my fellow citizens, I tell you in the sincerity of truth, that it is the all pervading power of bank influence. Where is the man to be found that was a man of business, and therefore a man of influence, that is not largely indebted to the banks? And do you expect such men to breathe a spirit of resistance to bank oppression—sooner expect the Cape Fear to turn tail at Wilmington, and run up stream at a half breath speed to Haywood. I say and assert it, that upon an average calculation, seven men out of ten that have been able to give good security, and that were men of standing and influence in their neighborhoods, have had accommodations at our banks; their lots are to be pitied—they revolve as satellites around our bank planetary system, and if they refuse to be made use of as active instruments of conversion to the good cause, are at least condemned to heretical silence. They are forced to stand by as mute spectators of the tortments and cruelties that are inflicted on the victim, that has been bound and brought to the stake, quaking with terror and apprehension that it may be their fate next. This scene is acted in the country; but go to the towns—and who is it with the stately march and august mein comes this way? It is one of the lords of the times; a bank director; but he passes you by, as a nobleman would some one of his numerous

tenantry. The popinjay has other things in his Solomon head besides you or your case; it is when this man's land will be sold, or that man's note protested—or it may be an application of a stockholder for a discount to meet the emergency of the times. Never mind, my friend, he will most assuredly get it, and just in time too for the purpose of doing his neighbor the kind and pleasant service of buying up his estate, at public sale, at a reduction of five hundred per cent.

People of N. Carolina, awake from your false security: shake from your lethargies: "your more cruel apprehensions are yet to be aroused."—Is there no redeeming virtue in the republicanism of our country; does the pulse of freedom no longer beat, or patriotism no longer exist?—Resistance to this order of things has become an imperative duty unless you are willing and content to be satisfied with the semblance and shadow of liberty. The times have reached a crisis, and human misery attained a measure beyond which it can hardly pass.

The steps to a revolution must commence with you, and unless you are up, and busy doing, I announce to you, in a voice that will one day be heard, that those interesting children, who surround your firesides, whose innocent gambols and frolics, beguile away much of the *tempus vitae* of your existence, and whom you fondly regard as the solace and stay, and support of your old age, will not be the men of Burke, who snuffed tyranny in the breeze, but those degraded beings who cast up their longing and wistful looks to the faces of their superiors, for that sunshine of aristocratic favor called a smile or a nod of approbation. You are now in the folds of the serpent, and unless you act with energy, vain will be the struggle:—

"Vain against the coiling strain,
And gripe and deepening of the Dragon's
grasp.

The old man's clench; the long envenomed
chain,

Rivets the living links:—the enormous asp
Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on
gasp."

You have no mercy to expect from
your pursuers; they hunt you with a
"step as steady as time, and with an ap-
petite" as voracious as that of a hound.

What, therefore, is to be done to pre-
serve that relic of independence which
yet lingers among us, as if loath to de-
part the land? Yet, to preserve it you
should, my fellow citizens, make it a
a sine qua non qualification in the elec-
tion of members to your legislature, that
they are neither bank stockholders nor
bank debtors; I say let this be the first
question and the main test of qualifica-
tion. In other respects support men of
intelligence and firmness, without regard
to party feeling or party distinction.—
Parties have shifted ground I assure you
as the times have changed. The scuffle
now is for power on one hand, and
the preservation of fortune and liberty
on the other. I yet flatter myself how-
ever with the hope, that public opinion
and sentiment only want an aim and di-
rection. If this be the fact, as I trust it
may, permit me to suggest the propri-
ty of your assembling in bodies for the
purpose of petitioning the governor of
the state, to have writs of election issued
forthwith for members to the legisla-
ture, and when elected to be immedi-
ately convoked, in order to take into
consideration the state of the country.
I have that good opinion of the chief
magistrate of North Carolina, to believe
that he would not hesitate to act in con-
formity with such an expression of public
sentiment. You ought particularly
to instruct your representatives as to the
course they should pursue; let them be
fearless, independent men, that would
not scruple to abolish bank charters, or
confiscate bank debts. In fact an in-
struction to this effect should be given
them, if the distresses of the community
can in no other way be alleviated.—
There would be no bad faith in such a
procedure, after those indications of
hostility given by the banks to the peo-
ple. They have ceased to answer the
main and important purposes of their
institution, and a better occasion never
will present itself, to rid yourselves of
these engines of oppression.

I am about to leave you, and consider
it an homage and respect due to the
land which gave me birth, and the peo-
ple among whom I have been raised, to
leave this warning behind me. It is
made in that fearless, yet generous and
disinterested devotion of heart, which
those only who know will know how
to appreciate. I ask nothing in return
for it but merely the remembrance that
I have made it. I anticipate from it
much exasperation of feeling, and asper-
tivity of remark; but a Roman hero never
deemed his pageant superb or his tri-
umph complete, if a band of revilers
followed not in the train.

ARCH. HARALSON.

N. B. I hereby constitute and appoint
W. P. and W. B. of R. North Carolina,
executors to this my last will and tes-
tament, for purposes herein contained;
and should they renounce the right of
qualification, it is my request, that J. S.
of N. and T. R. of H. apply for letters
of administration, with the will annexed,
to the State Bank of North Carolina.

A. H.

Wednesday, April 12.

By Mr. Sergeant, a petition of the

printers and booksellers in the city of

Philadelphia, praying that additional du-

ties may be imposed

iron, in and near the city of Philadelphia, praying that additional duties may be imposed on iron imported into the United States.

Also a memorial of the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of American manufacturers, praying that further protection and encouragement may be extended to the manufacturing interest of the country generally.

By Mr. Pinckney, a memorial and petition of sundry merchants and underwriters in the city of Charleston, S. C., praying compensation for spoliations committed on their lawful commerce, by cruisers under the French flag, between the years 1793 and 1800, their claims to which upon the government of France for indemnity, were abandoned on the part of the United States, in the convention on the 30th September 1800.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Judiciary committee, offered the following report:

The committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the bill from the Senate "further to amend the judicial system of the U. S." report, that they have had the same under consideration. The bill proposes to form the district of East Tennessee and that of West Tennessee into one circuit; and to appoint a judge for the same circuit with salary of 3000 dollars a year, and with all the powers of a circuit judge within the circuit so established. The committee are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to make such an innovation upon the existing judicial system. It will probably become necessary, at no very distant time, to make some general change, and, in the mean time, the committee think no partial alteration ought to be permitted essentially inconsistent with the present arrangement, and difficult to reconcile with any future systematic measure. Such would be the proposed establishment for the districts of Tennessee. The committee, therefore, respectfully recommend to the house not to concur in the said bill.

The bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill concerning the Banks in the District of Columbia, was read a third time; and the question being stated—"Shall the bill pass?"

The debate and proceedings on this bill occupied nearly the whole of the sitting. The result was, that the bill passed, but not without great opposition and was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Thursday, April 13.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Superintendent of Indian trade, shewing the amount of goods furnished annually since the peace of 1815, to each Indian Trading House, with the articles received in exchange of payment therefor, together with an account of sales of such articles &c. made in obedience to a resolution of this house.

The house took up, and proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of Gen. James Wilkinson, for the indemnification of Gen. W. from a judgment obtained against him in one of the courts of the Mississippi, in an action for false imprisonment, during the alarm of Burr's conspiracy.

After some debate, and a motion to postpone the bill, which was negatived, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Livermore moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill for the alteration of the present tariff of duties on goods imported, with a view to its postponement. But the motion was declared not to be in order before the reading of the following bill:

Thereupon Mr. Barbour moved to lay bill on the table; which motion was negatived.

The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the act, "concerning navigation" was twice read, and was, on motion of Mr. Hill, referred to the committee of commerce.

Mr. Williams of N. C. then moved to postpone until to-morrow the other orders of the day preceding that referred to by Mr. Livermore, with a view to then moving to postpone that bill, until the next session of congress. In support of this motion, Mr. W. said the subject was one of great importance; that a proper consideration of it would occupy the attention of the house exclusively, for at least a month, and would for so long protract the session beyond the time necessary to be devoted to the consideration of other subjects. The question ought therefore to be now determined, whether the house would or would not act upon the subject at the present session.

Mr. Lowndes said, he concurred so fully in the views of the gentleman from N. C. that if he now persevered in his motion, he should certainly vote for it. But, as the decision of the question, would in fact be a decision on the main question of the bill for the present session, he wished the motion could be deferred until to-morrow, that the members of the house might be all aware of its agitation. Mr. Lowndes said he did believe; that unless it was passed without debate, the bill in question could not be acted on at the present session.

Mr. Williams assenting to the wish of Mr. Lowndes, withdrew his motion, with the intimation, that if no one else

moved it, he should himself renew the motion to-morrow.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they hereby are, directed and required to adjust and settle the claim of each and every surviving officer of the army of the revolution, who by the several resolves of congress, made on or before the 21st of October, 1780, was entitled to half pay for life, and who shall apply for such settlement within—months from the date of this act, by deducting from the arrears of such half pay, computed from the reduction of the army, five years full pay; and the balance of such arrears being thus ascertained, a certificate shall issue for the same, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the government:

Provided, That if the whole amount of the balances so to be ascertained shall exceed one million of dollars, they shall be respectively and rateably reduced, so that the aggregate of the certificates to be issued shall not be more than the sum of one million of dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the date of the said certificate, each and every officer to whom it is issued, shall be placed on the half pay pension list of the U. States, and shall be entitled to receive the half pay in half yearly payments, for and during the term of his natural life.

Provided, That if the aggregate of the said half pay shall exceed 45,000 dollars per annum, the same shall be reduced, by a rateable deduction, so as not to amount to more than that sum.

The bill having been read through—

Mr. Sergeant delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill, and enforced them with eloquence and argument.

Mr. Rhea delivered a speech of considerable length, against the bill; when,

A motion to that effect having been made, the question was taken on striking out the first section of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by a majority of about 20 votes.

This decision, vitally affecting the bill, was reported to the house; when, on motion of Mr. Nelson of Va. the report of the committee of the whole was ordered to lie on the table, in order that it might be finally acted on in full house and the house adjourned.

Latest from France.

Baltimore, April 13.

The ship Repeater, capt. Young, came up last evening from Havre, in 36 days. The R. sailed on the 5th March, at which time France was tranquil. One of the letters states that "the political sensation created by the assassination of the duke de Berri has subsided, and the public funds, which had fallen to 70 fs. are now at the course previous to that event. It is urgent for the interests of the carrying trade of the United States that congress impose a duty on French tonnage, to counteract the disproportionate duties levied by this government on cottons and other produce of the U. States imported in American bottoms."

Latest from England.

London, Feb. 28.

The news from Spain is beginning to assume increased importance. The insurgents are evidently gaining strength, & with increased strength they are extending their operations. It does not appear that any attempt has yet been made to try their power, by the royal troops; on the contrary, if the latest accounts from Cadiz are authentic, the latter have rather evaded than sought a conflict.—

Courier.

The Queen.—Brougham's Courier to the Queen arrived in town yesterday morning, having gone by Mount Cenis to Bologna, Florence and Leghorn, where he met her majesty. As he only left Dover the 31st January, this is an instance of extraordinary despatch. It is said that her majesty was to set out on her return to this country, as soon as she had reposed for a few days at her villa near Pescaro, having been much fatigued with her late dangerous voyage from Toulon to Leghorn, in which very bad weather was encountered. Her majesty was, we understand, very much affected by the sudden news of the King's death.—Morning Chron. Feb. 25.

March 4.

The present parliament was dissolved by his Majesty's proclamation in the Gazette of Tuesday last. The writs for the general election were directed to be immediately issued, and the new parliament is to assemble on the 21st of April, for the dispatch of business.

We are concerned to find that the Royal speech on the prorogation of the late parliament was pronounced by commissioners, "in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition." We had hoped that his Majesty's convalescence had, by this time, so far advanced, as to permit his personal ap-

pearance on his first occasion of exercising the most august function of the Royal prerogative. We are assured, however, in a sort of demis官 manner that this continued indisposition is no more than the extreme debility which necessarily remains after the acute disease with which his Majesty had been attacked, and the violent remedies adopted for its removal. We sincerely hope that this representation will be found correct.

Mr. Hobhouse was on Monday liberated from Newgate, in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament.

An article in the Ghent Journal, describes the King of Prussia as being very melancholy, and almost incapable of transacting any business. He has ordered the strictest economy in his household; but the writer of the article in question very properly hints that economy in the general expenditure of the state would please the people better.

From Genoa, it is stated, on the authority of letters from Cairo, that the Pacha of Egypt had seized upon Palestine, and that a division of his army had entered Jerusalem.

Accounts received from Ireland state, that bands of ribbon men at present infest the county of Galway, resembling, in some respects, the guerrillas in Spain during the late war. Some of the gang amount to a thousand and upwards; and are now committing nightly depredations to an enormous extent. A meeting of the gentlemen and clergy was held in consequence, when it was determined that information of the state of the country should be laid before the Irish government, in order that measures might be taken to restore tranquility.

From China.

Canton, December 2d, 1819.

The Congress frigate is here. Her arrival has excited the fear of the Chinese—they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered capt. Henley to depart; he, however, hath not thought proper to obey, and they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited, and the only method of obtaining provisions is through the agency of the American consul, Mr. Wilcock. After purchasing, he is obliged to have them conveyed in American vessels a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored.

From South America.

Laguna, March 16, 1820.

Bolivar having abandoned all the points, leaving a small garrison in Guiana, came to San Fernando de Apura, where he assembled all his forces amounting to 5000 men, with intent to march upon Carraccas. Moille was prepared to meet him, with the royal force, consisting of 2500 horsemen and 3500 infantry, all well equipped. Bolivar, however, thought to intimidate him by his former successes. But at the moment he intended to attack Carraccas he received intelligence that Caldas had united all the royal troops in Poyayan, and retaken Santa Fe, in the month of January, that the aspect of affairs was entirely changed in that country. Bolivar, on receiving this news immediately retired with his troops. This campaign, which was expected to have been bloody, will pass off without firing a gun. They threatened us from Margarita with a squadron of nine vessels, having on board 900 Englishmen but the royal squadron of 2 corvettes, 2 brigs, 2 sloops of war, and 2 schooners, which sailed from Porto Cabelllo, has blockaded them at Pampatar.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your most obed't servt.

On the 21st instant, between two and six o'clock, a gust arose, in this town, which bore some resemblance to a tornado. It blew out the gable end of Mr. Burgwin's brick house, occupied by Mrs. Vance. The gable end fell on the roof of the piazza, and broke down every thing in its way to the ground.

Mrs. Vance was, at the time, in the piazza, in the act of fastening back a shutter, and was killed instantaneously.

The crush was heard in remote parts of the town; and persons, seized with horror, ran from every quarter to view the spectacle of devastation and death.

The Norfolk Herald states "from a source of the first respectability," that "about the time of Gen. Vives' departure from Madrid, Mr. Forsyth visited the court, for the first time since June last." That Quiroga, with his army, computed at 12,000 men, still held his ground at Isla; an assault was made upon his advance battery, on the 9th Feb. by the garrison of Cadiz and Coradura combined, said to consist of 4000 men. They were received at short gun shot, and dispersed with the loss of one thousand men, while a regiment deserted to the Constitutionalists. The rest returned to Cortadura." The Herald accounts for Quiroga's not following up his victory and seizing that important post, from his indisposition to make any attack upon his countrymen and to shed their blood.—In Madrid the greatest confusion is said to have possessed the cabinet since the revolution broke out. Every thing is absorbed in the perturbation and alarm of the government on the occasion. On the 2d of February three of the old discharged ministers were sent into banishment, and some of the new ones were expected soon to follow."

At the last term of Walton Superior Court, a man by the name of John Wright was tried for selling, as a slave,

a female child, about two years old, that had been placed in his hands, by its mother, for nature. It appeared in evidence that the child had very dark hair and complexion, and was imposed upon the purchaser as a mulatto or Indian; for it was represented to him by the seller, that it had been obtained in the Indian Nation. As no other crime in the penal code applied to the case, Wright was indicted for false imprisonment, was convicted, and received the highest punishment known to this last offence. The bill of sale from Wright to the purchaser was introduced in evidence, by which he had doomed to perpetual servitude an individual born as free as himself. Raleigh Minerva.

The Charge d'Affairs of the King of the Netherlands, the Viscount de Quabeck, has left this city, being about to embark at New-York, on his return to Europe.—Nat. Int.

DIED,

On the 21st inst. Gilbert Strain, son of John Strain; he was in the prime of life, and has left an aged and affectionate father and mother to regret the loss of a dutiful son.

On the same day, Anderson Horn, son of Joshua Horn, after an illness of several weeks, in the vigor of his youthful career; he has left parents and numerous friends to lament his untimely death.

TWO HOGS,

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in the month of January last, both Sows. The largest one sandy colour, short tail, and ears with an altered mark, attempted to be made two smooth crops and a slit in the right; the other nearly all black, mark not recollect, but certain that there is an unusual large hole in one of the ears, I do not remember which. I would thank any person for information respecting them.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

April 26, 1820. 13-3w

25 Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. my negro fellow, named BOB, had on when he went away, a pair of white homespun trousers, a swansdown jacket, and a round jacket of brown woolen cloth, a country made wool hat, and likewise a blue great coat; he has taken others clothes with him and will probably change his dress. Bob is about 40 or 45 years of age, and about five feet five or six inches high, and very plump in his discourse. The said negro was brought from Maryland about 22 or 23 years ago, and it is supposed will make for that place. Any person apprehending the above slave, within the limits of the state, shall be entitled to 25 dollars reward, or without the state, the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid. The above negro being very valuable and plausible, he will no doubt endeavour to pass as free, and make people believe such, and no doubt will endeavour his best to obtain a free pass.

Jacob Bates.

March 26. 12-3w

Dancing School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, that he will open a dancing school at the house of Mr. Clifton's, Hillsborough, the first Thursday of May next, to continue three days each dance. The terms of tuition will be left in the hands of Mr. Clifton. Those wishing to have their children instructed, and those wishing to be instructed in that line, can apply to Messrs. Wm. Kirkland, Wm. Cain, Jr. and Maj. John Taylor, for information respecting my qualification.

J. L. Vaughan.

April 19, 1820. 11-3w

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of JOSHUA HOTCHKISS, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Hennick office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

The editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of M^r 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond were have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County,

March 21, 1820.

In the afternoon of Saturday last, says the Cape-Fear Recorder of the 14th

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

ADDRESS TO THE MOON.

Look down fair Empress of the night,
Look down from thy serene retreat,
Thy soften'd majesty of light,
My vanish'd eyes with transport greet.

Hush'd as a vision of the mind,
Thou mov'st along the ethereal plain
And ermin'd silence steps behind,
To gather up thy sweeping train.

What heart so hard that does not feel,
The sacred magic of this hour;
When he beholds thy radiance steal,
In such a soft and silvery shower.

Tell me thou pensive planet why,
Amidst thy soft and downy tread,
I cast to Heaven an anxious eye,
And think an absent friend is dead.

Tell why thy calm and heavenly brow,
Does such solemnity portend;
Tell why I faint would clasp thee now,
As thou wert my departed friend.

There is a witchery in thy light,
A silence and a pallid gloom:
A calmness in this hour of night,
That seems to link me to the tomb.

Perhaps with me ('tis no alarm,)—
When death has fix'd his stern decree;
Our spirits walking arm in arm,
Shall still enjoy the light of thee.

Perhaps we may remember then,
And with a smile of heavenly glow,
Those little pouts when we were men,
That man'd our friendship here below.

perhaps the fates may so ordain,
That we may know this very scrawl,
And smiling at this idle strain,
May say how this resembled—[Paul.]

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Editor—By giving the following an insertion in your paper, you will oblige, Yours &c. A.S.P.

Blame not the Belles, since modern times can show.
That type of female beauty, called beau-

When any ridiculous fashion obtains among a people, one of two methods is usually taken to effect its extinguishment; we undertake either to reason or laugh its votaries out of it. The latter mode, however, appears to have been more successful, and therefore has been more usually adopted, as is sufficiently attested by those volumes of humor and ridicule, the British Classics; which were written at a time when rolls of pigtail, black sticking plaster, and patches, were in as high demand as ew-strings, canes, and powder are at present. The Chinese, it is said, contended with black teeth and artificial flat noses; the people of Morocco with lampblack; the French with white washing and plaster of Paris; the English with conical or pyramidal bonnets; while the Americans, or to speak more definitively, the people of Chapel Hill, have to combat cues, walking sticks and herculean pantaloons, in every hideous shape. You must know, then, Mr. Editor, I am a resident of Chapel Hill, a place which can array as many complete beaux as ever old England could, in proportion, with all her rich stores of perfume. But here it may be necessary to give our definition of a beau, as it is a word which for the most part has a local signification. A beau then, at Chapel Hill, is one that has a cue, a cane, a large pair of pantaloons, can accent well on both legs, and lastly, that has a sufficient store of affectation. It is not necessary, however, that all the above mentioned qualifications should meet in a man to be styled a beau, the two last being the most distinguishing characteristics. Dear me, Mr. Editor, if you were to see one of our beaux by the side of his dulcinea, you would think he proceeded by as many rules as a mathematician when making trigonometrical calculations. When walking into church, if he happen to accentuate the wrong leg, all is over for the rest of the week; he quits his book, and grieves as much as a superstitious woman would were her darling boy to write God with a little g, and the devil with a large d. If he is asked a question by a lady, he sends out a note similar to that emitted from the swallow of Tom Tit, when his natural voice is not surpassed by the famous Stentor. Now Mr. Editor, whether these beaux be the same with those idlers, that smoke segars, drink wine, and cram their pockets with slap jacks, I leave it to your readers to determine. I hope, however, that the author of this scrip may never be discovered, for when the idlers' journal first appeared, there was such a ferment among them, that had my bro-

ther scribbler been discovered, they would have fallen upon him in a body as numerous as a colony of fleas, and devoured him before he could have cried help.

(2) For the Hillsborough Recorder.

I have just finished the perusal of an article in your paper of date 22d March, which has given me much satisfaction. The author of the "Thoughts on a Convention" has treated his subject under almost every shape that the consideration of it would admit. It is a subject indeed of vital importance to our state, and I am really gratified to find that those men take it up who are able to do it justice. I particularly admire that adaption of practical truth to theoretical reasoning, combined with a happy illustration of principle, which forms its chief excellence.

I concur with the writer in his remark that the sense of the western section of our state, should be expressed in some decisive way. The point is to be carried this way, and in no other; and I am confirmed in my opinion as to this course, from the firm and spirited manner in which the western counties of Virginia acted a few years ago. A man is not absolutely fit to be called a freeman, if he does not enjoy all the privileges which he has a right to claim as such; and under existing circumstances, to a liberal and high minded man who appreciates as he ought the value of representative government, the western part of our state offers but few inducements to him to remain in it. Blessed as we are by temperature of climate, the fertility of our lands, and the morality of our citizens, we feel yet the absence of that political bonum, for the acquirement and preservation of which, oceans of human blood have been shed.

I can assure you that all the elements of a change and alteration in our system, are at work among the mass of the population of this part of the state. Judging from the opinions that are fearlessly expressed by all classes of the people, and the indications of popular excitement to the existing constitution which are daily given, the conclusion is admissible, that this effervescence will bring things to a crisis before long.

As a philanthropist, as a citizen, and as a friend to domestic tranquility, I could wish to see some evidence of a compromising and conciliatory spirit evinced by the eastern people. In the eager and ardent pursuit of his just and unalienable rights, the freeman, when once hurried into action, knows no half-way ground.

From a late London Paper.

TREASON.—Private information having been received by the civil power, that it was in contemplation by a gang of diabolical ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of his majesty's Ministers, whilst assembled at the house of Earl Bathurst, in Mansfield street, to a dinner yesterday evening, Rich'd Birnie, Esq. with a party of 12 of the Bow st. patrol, proceeded about eight o'clock to the place which had been described as the rendezvous of these desperadoes, in Canton st. on the Edgeware road. They were in a loo-

deliberating. The only approach to this Pandemonium was by a narrow ladder. Ruthven one of the principal Bow st. officers led the way, & was followed by Ellis, Smith, Surman and others, of the patrol; on the door being opened 27 or 30 men most of whom were apparently engaged in charging fire arms, or girding themselves with belts like those worn by the military. There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, &c. in large quantities. As the officer entered the room, the conspirators all started up, when Ruthven, who had been furnished with a warrant from the magistrates, exclaimed

"We are all Peace Officers; lay down your arms in a moment"—upon which all became confusion. Aman, whom Ruthven describes as the notorious Arthur Thistlewood, opposed himself to the officers, armed with a cut & thrust sword, of unusual length; Ruthven attempted to secure the door, and Ellis, who had followed him into the room, advanced towards the man, and presenting his pistol, exclaimed "drop your sword, or I'll fire instantly;" upon which Thistlewood brandished his sword with increased violence. In the affair one of the peace officers, Smithers, was killed. While this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which many of the officers were severely wounded.

Surman, one of the patrols, received a musket ball on the temple, but fortunately it only glanced along the side of his head, tearing up the scalp in its way. The conspirators kept up an incessant fire; whilst it was evident to the officers many of them were escaping by some back way. At this moment Capt. Fitzclarence (one of the sons of the Duke of Clarence) arrived at the head of a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, and three files of Grenadiers mounted the ladder and entered the room, now filled with smoke and only occasionally illuminated by the flashes of the fire-arms of the conspirators.

A ruffian instantly approached the gallant Captain and presented a pistol to his breast, but as he was in the act of pulling the trigger, Sergeant Legge rushed forward, and whilst attempting to put aside the destructive weapon, received the fire upon his arm.

It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desperate conflict which followed or the numerous instances of personal daring manifested by the peace officers and the military, thus brought into sudden contact with a band of assassins in their obscure den, and in utter darkness.

Unfortunately, this darkness favored the escape of many of the wretches and the dreadful conflict ended in the capture of only nine of them. They were instantly hand cuffed together, placed in hackney coaches, and bro't down to the Police-office, in Bow-st, under a strong military escort; and Mr. Birnie having arrived at the same moment, instantly took his seat upon the bench, and prepared to enter into the examination of the prisoners.

The nine prisoners were remanded for further examination.

This indeed is a tremendous announcement, but it is not more tremendous than true. The diabolical principle which has been inculcated in revolutionary pamphlets and by incendiary writers, has found wretches wicked enough to act upon it, both here and at Paris. Scarcely had we

finished communicating the details of the murder of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri—nay, in the midst

of the horror universally felt for his untimely fate, our attention has been directed to another plot, equally hellish in its purpose, but more ample in its range, and embracing a greater number of distinguished personages. The intention, as we have already stated, was to have taken away the lives of all his Majesty's Ministers, at a Cabinet dinner at the earl of Harrowby's, in Grosvenor square. The time fixed upon was last night, and but for the timely discovery of the plot, it is probable that we should have had this day to have recounted such a scene of blood and murder as is not to be found in the annals of this country or of any other.

It appears that the plot has been known for some time to his Majesty's Ministers, and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the head of the conspiracy. The Earl of Harrowby's was selected as being nearer the outlet from Loudon than the residence of any other of the Cabinet Ministers, and of course rendering it more easy to escape.

A London Gazette was immediately issued offering a reward of 1000L for Thistlewood, who stands charged with high treason, and also with the wilful murder of Richard Smithers. The horrible plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner:—Thistlewood was to be knocked at Lord Harrowby's door, with a letter, purporting to be a dispatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices, desiring it to be delivered immediately to the Cabinet Minister at dinner without delay. The servant it is supposed would immediately proceed with the despatch, while Thistlewood, with another of the conspirators, entered the hall as if to wait—they were immediately to open the street door—others were to come in with hand grenades which were to be thrown into the house, and in the confusion produced by them, all the rest of the conspirators were to rush into the dining room, where the ministers were at dinner, and the work of assassination was to have been instantly begun.

About the time the Privy Council was assembling at the office of the Home Secretary of State, word was brought that Thistlewood had been taken. At half past 2, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven and Salmon, proceeded to No. 8 White street, Moorfields. They found Thistlewood in bed; Bishop darted forward, threw himself upon him, and thus secured him. He appeared paralized with surprise. He was instantly conveyed to Bow street, from thence to White-

hall, in a hackney coach—A great crowd followed, exclaiming "the villain, hang him." Thistlewood said, "Bishop, I make no resistance." He saw that a contrary disposition on his part, would have been fruitless. He was taken to White-hall by the officers, for the purpose of undergoing an examination.

Brunet, the second leader of the conspirators, had been taken, and was sent before the Privy Council. Great quantities of ammunition and arms have been found in a room near the premises.

London, Feb. 24.

Court of King's Bench. We have only room state that William Walling has this morning been convicted of publishing one of Carlisle's seditious libels, (his letter to the Prince Regent.) The trial of the other persons for sedition is going on.

BAD WIFE.—Briget, the wife of David Malony, was yesterday brought to this office, charged with pawnng her husband's goods, even to his last shirt, and moreover beat- ing him cruelly.

Mrs. Malony drew the eyes of all the audience upon her when she was put to the bar, by her extraordinary appearance. She was at least 5 feet 10 inches in stature, with a thin

withered visage resembling in hue the red cabbage. The husband, a clean looking straight haired old man, almost in tears, declared that his life was no longer a blessing to him, but a curse, through the bad conduct of Briget. She was a good creature until she took to gin drinking, and since that there was no such thing as peace for him and his children. She had pawned every atom that he could call his own, and this day his last shirt had gone to supply her ravenous inclination for strong liquors. "Was even," continued poor David, "obliged to spend my last shilling to buy a shirt, in order to appear decently before your honor?"

Mr. Birnie—"I am truly sorry for you, David, but what do you wish me to do with her? A wife, by law, cannot rob her husband."

David—"I don't wish to hurt her—if she will only promise not to come near me, and never again to beat out my teeth with her heels, I will allow her a trifle per week, all I can spare."

Mr. Birnie—"Come, David, we can take notice of that. Pray how does she carry on such a novel mode of warfare."

David—"Novel, your honor! Faith it's not novel to me! Whenever she comes home drunk, (saving your honor's presence) she gets in to bed at the wrong end and, so with her feet next to my head, she exercises her heels on my face, until I am all over blood and my teeth loosened!"

Bridget—"The d—l a word of truth has he spoken yet. He is a big rogue. He is the father of my sixteen children."

Mr. Birnie—"Have you really had sixteen children?"

David—"Yes 'faith, your honor, eight or nine at once."

Here the conversation terminated, and Bridget was taken away. David thanked the magistrate for his trouble, and went away, declaring that matrimony to him had been, all worse and no better."

Lon. paper.

Genuine Christianity. A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Infirmary, holden a few days ago, was very numerously attended. The Bishop was in the chair. After expatiating for some time on the facilities to be offered to every patient, of whatever religious persuasion he might be, to receive the assistance of his respective teacher, his Lordship said:—"Were I in this house, and informed there was a catholic who wished for the assistance of his priest, if there was no one I could send, I would myself set out in search of him, nor would I give over my search till I had found him; having found him, I would say, yonder lies a poor fellow creature stretched on the bed of sickness, perhaps of death; he wished for your assistance, hasten to afford it him. Were the priest sick or infirm, I would lend him my arm, & having conducted him to the threshold of the door, I would there take my leave of him, but not without having first expressed an ardent wish and offered a prayer for his success." During the whole of his Lordship's address, he was repeatedly cheered by a large majority of his hearers, and the resolutions he proposed to the above effect, were carried unanimously.—These are sentiments highly creditable to a chris-

tian priest, or christian bishop: this is acting the part of the good Samaria. Go reader, and do thou likewise.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Journal des Dames at Paris informs us, that fashionable houses in Paris, a new arrangement has been introduced in placing the company at a dinner table. The ladies first take places, leaving intervals for the gentlemen; after being seated, each is desired to call on a gentleman to sit beside her; and thus the lady of the house is relieved from all embarrassments of etiquette, as to rank and pretensions. Without doubt, this method has its inconvenience. It may happen that a bashful beauty dare not name the object of her secret wishes and an acute observer may determine, from a single glance, that the elected is not always chosen.

Nat. Adv.

MAGNANIMITY.

A young man on the point of marriage was drawn for the militia in Lorraine.—In despair he applied to the Count de Mitry, captain of the regiment, who in compassion gave his word that the service should not exceed one year. The term expired, the captain explained to the colonel, and requested the man's discharge, which the colonel flatly refused, as he said the subject was an excellent soldier, and did credit to the corps. Next day he was surprised when the captain waited on him in the soldier's attire, knapsack and musket, with this address: "My colonel, as the word of a gentleman is sacred, and I have pledged mine that this man shall only serve for a year, here is my commission of captain, which I resign, and am ready to serve in his place." The colonel with shame and amazement signed the discharge. [London paper.

ANECDOTES.

The late Lord Chesterfield, happened to be at a route in France, where Voltaire happened to be one of the guests. Chesterfield seen meditating about the brilliant circle of the ladies, Voltaire accosted him, "My Lord, I know you are a judge, which are the most beautiful, the English or the French ladies?" Upon my word," replied his Lordship, with his usual presence of mind, "I am no connoisseur of paintings." Sometime afterwards, Voltaire, being in London, happened to be at a nobleman's route with Lord Chesterfield; a lady in the company, prodigiously painted, directed her whole discourse to Voltaire, and engrossed his whole conversation. Chesterfield came up, tapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Sir, take care you are not captivated." "My Lord," replied the French wit, "I scorn to be taken by an English bottom under French colours."

A brave tar, with a wooden leg, who was on board Admiral Parker's fleet in the engagement with the Dutch, having the misfortune to have the other shot off, as his comrades were conveying him to the surgeon, notwithstanding the poignancy of his agonies, (being a man of humour) he could not suppress his joke, saying, "It was high time for him to leave off play, when his last pin was bowed down."

A child of one of the crew of his Majesty's ship Peacock, during the action with the United States, vessel Hornet amused himself with chasing a goat between decks. Not in the least terrified by destruction and death all around him, he persisted till a cannon ball took off both the hind legs of the goat; when seeing her disabled, he jumped astride her crying, "Now I've caught you."—This singular anecdote is related in a work called the "Visits of Mercy," being the second journal of the stated preacher to the hospital and almshouse, in the city of New York, by the Rev. E. S. Ely."

A young man happened to be present at the trial of some causes of no kind of intricacy, were the proof was full, and when law as well as equity lay clearly on one side. The judge, of course, decided without hesitation, as any man of common sense would have done. "Of all professions," said the young man to the judge, "certainly yours, is the easiest: all that is necessary, is to be able to distinguish black from white."—"But that is a very difficult matter," replied the judge, "when, as it often happens, the cause is grey."